

This listing of the claims replaces any and all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (previously presented) A method of catalyzing an enantioselective oxidation reaction of an oxidizable, chiral organic compound composed of a racemic mixture of a first enantiomer and a second enantiomer, comprising:
 - a) contacting the organic compound with:
 - i) an oxidizing agent, and
 - ii) a catalyst comprising a palladium composition and a selected enantiomer of a chiral ligand containing two or more tertiary nitrogen atoms that are separated by two or more linking atoms, thereby
 - b) selectively oxidizing the first enantiomer of the organic compound so as to produce (i) an oxidized organic compound and (ii) a mixture of the first and second enantiomers in which the second enantiomer represents at least 50% of the mixture.
2. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the organic compound is selected from the group consisting of alcohols, thiols, amines and phosphines.
3. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the oxidizing agent is selected from the group consisting of molecular oxygen, benzoquinone, Cu (I) salts, and Cu (II) salts.
4. (original) The method of Claim 3 wherein the oxidizing agent is molecular oxygen.
5. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the oxidizing agent is used in a stoichiometric amount.
6. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein said contacting is conducted in an organic solvent.

7. (canceled)

8. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the palladium composition is a palladium (II) complex.

9. (original) The method of Claim 8 wherein the palladium (II) complex is selected from the group consisting of Pd(OAc)₂, Pd₂(dibenzylideneacetone)₃, PdCl₂, Pd(CH₃CN₂)Cl₂, Pd(PhCN₂)Cl₂, [(allyl)PdCl]₂, PdCl₂ (cyclooctadiene), Pd(OCOCF₃), and Pd(norbornadiene)Cl₂.

10. (canceled)

11. (canceled)

12. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 where the second enantiomer represents at least 60% of the mixture.

13. (previously presented) The method of Claim 12 where the second enantiomer represents at least 90% of the mixture.

14. (canceled)

15. (canceled)

16. (canceled)

17. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the organic compound is a secondary alcohol.

18. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the enantioselective oxidation reaction is an enantioselective Wacker-type cyclization reaction.

19. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the enantioselective oxidation reaction is an enantioselective aromatic oxidation reaction.

20. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the enantioselective oxidation reaction is the enantio-group differentiation of meso diols.

21. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the enantioselective oxidation reaction is an enantioselective oxidative [4+2] cycloaddition reaction.

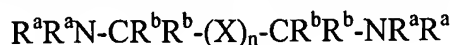
22. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the enantioselective oxidation reaction is a C-C bond forming cyclization reaction.

23. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the enantioselective oxidation reaction is a cyclization reaction.

24. (Currently amended) The method of Claim 23 wherein the organic compound contains an olefin ~~tethered to a nucleophilic atom.~~

25-42. (canceled)

43. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the chiral ligand has the structure



wherein:

each R^a is independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and silyl;

X is $-CR^bR^b-$ or a heteroatom;

n is an integer from 0-2; and

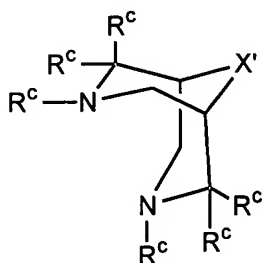
each R^b is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and silyl,

wherein two or more of R^a and R^b can be taken together to form one or more cyclic structures.

44. (previously presented) The method of Claim 43 wherein n is 1 or 2.

45. (previously presented) The method of Claim 43 wherein the chiral ligand is tetracyclic.

46. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the chiral ligand has the structure



wherein: each R^c is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and silyl, with the proviso that the R^c substituents bound to the nitrogen atoms are other than hydrogen; and X' is selected from the group consisting of $-O-$, $-S-$, $-N(R^d)-$, $-C(R^d)_2-$, in which each R^d is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and silyl, wherein two or more of R^c and R^d can be taken together to form one or more cyclic structures.

47. (previously presented) The method of Claim 46 wherein X' is $-C(R^d)_2-$.

48. (previously presented) The method of claim 43 wherein R^a and R^b are independently selected from the group consisting of branched, unbranched, and cyclic C₁-C₂₄ alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent.

49. (previously presented) The method of Claim 48, wherein the at least one substituent is selected from hydroxyl, cyano, alkoxy, =O, =S, nitro, halogen, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, amino, and sulfhydryl.

50. (previously presented) The method of Claim 48 wherein R^a and R^b are independently selected from the group consisting of branched, unbranched, and cyclic C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with at least one substituent.

51. (previously presented) The method of Claim 50 wherein the at least one substituent is selected from hydroxyl, cyano, alkoxy, =O, =S, nitro, halogen, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, amino, and sulfhydryl.

52. (previously presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the chiral ligand is (-)-sparteine.